California Antique Radio Gazette

Official Journal, Southern California Antique Radio Society.

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EARLY LOS ANGELES CABINET AND RADIO NAME TAGS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANTIQUE RADIO SOCIETY

Incorporated, Non-profit Organization

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SCARS is a non-profit organization. Its purpose is to preserve the history of wireless communication by encouraging the acquisition, preservation and exhibition of antique wireless and radio apparatus and publications pertaining to its history and development.

SCARS promotes social contacts through meetings held four times a year at various locations in Southern California. Featured at these meetings are contests, swap sessions and talks by members and guests on subjects of interest to collectors.

The club publishes quarterly the *California Antique Radio Gazette* which features news of club activities, hints on restoration, and advertisement of radio related items available for sale or trade. It is furnished free to all members. Ads are printed free for members. SCARS assumes no responsibility for the condition of items sold at swap meets or through *Gazette* ads.

Membership is open to anyone having a genuine interest in preserving equipment and history of early wireless and radio equipment. Dues are $10.00 per calendar year.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:

Official Correspondence . . . . . .Chuck Strozier
Application to Join . . . . . Edward Sheldon
Submittal of Dues . . . . . Mary Ireland
Gazette Articles and Ads . . . . . Joe Knight or Floyd Paul

The opinions expressed in the *Gazette* are those of the authors and may not reflect the opinions of the editors or the SCARS membership.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

I am delighted to serve as the president for 1990. Our organization is possible because of the diligent efforts of everyone on the inside front cover of this *Gazette*. Please communicate your ideas, articles for the Gazette, and club meeting thoughts to us either by phone or through the mail.

Special thanks to Mary and Walt Curry for many years of high level devotion to SCARS and jobs well done. In the November meeting a concensus was taken pertaining to individual collecting interests. The results will be reflected in our activities this year at the meetings and in our Gazette articles.

Chuck Strozier

NEXT MEETING
February 17

Velvet Turtle
3210 W. Sepulveda Blvd.
Torrance, Ca.

7 AM Swap meet.
$2.00 entry fee for all persons
10:45 AM Business meeting
11 AM Cabinet restoration of AC radios
11:30 AM Lunch
12:00 noon Electrical restoration of AC radios
1:00 PM Adjourn

Correction: Last year's Nov. Gazette had an RME-9 label on the front cover picture. The picture was actually an RME-9D.

Announcement: Please remind all other club members you know to renew their subscription for 1990. Non-renewed members will not be receiving this *Gazette*.

LUNCHEON DETAILS

Murrel Crump has planned a turkey sandwich luncheon for the February meeting. Send $7.00 for a single lunch, or $14.00 for two. Mail check immediately but not later than February 1, to Murrel Crump. 1633 Buena Vista. Palm Springs, CA 92262. Make check payable to SCARS.

ACCOMMODATIONS

For those staying overnight, group rates have been obtained at the following motel near the Velvet Turtle. Be sure to call in advance and mention SCARS to get the special rate.

Galleria Travelodge
2740 Artesia Blvd.
Redondo Beach, Ca. 90278
(213) 370 4353

MAY ISSUE

The editors are considering making the May *Gazette* a compendium of member's favorite sets. Please take two or three photos of your favorite sets. Discuss in twenty-five words something about each set (describe rarity, novelty, or interesting features).

All kinds of pictures are acceptable. Shoot to obtain good contrast. Colored pictures are acceptable. Send within the next thirty days to F. A. Paul. 1545 Raymond Ave. Glendale, CA 91201.

LITTLE NIPPER DIVISION OF RCA

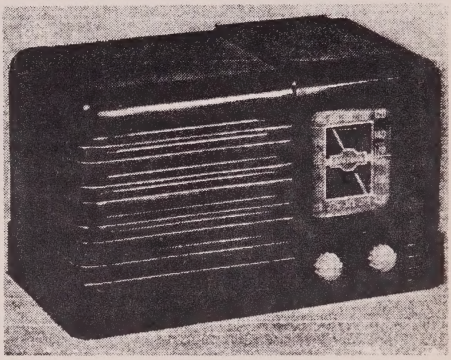
Told by Larry LaPatka, Edited by F. A. Paul

Larry LaPatka graduated from the University of Minnesota in June of 1937 (with an electrical engineering degree) and went to work for RCA on July 5, 1937 in the production division. In early 1939 he was selected with three other people and put into a newly created unit, the "Little Nipper Division." Normally, an operation of this sort would have been under the RCA Victor Division, because they were the manufacturing arm of RCA. However, RCA management decided that to be effective and to compete with Emerson and Detrola in the low priced line of sets they would have to create a Division that was free from the cumbersome mechanisms of a large radio manufacturer and allow the new Division to operate free of overhead constraints and rigid procedural rules. There was one requirement by management and that was for the new Division to come up with a radio for under ten dollars. Larry LaPatka remembers the design and manufacturing problems of that time but says, "I designed the 9TX-1 in a brown plastic cabinet set that sold for $9.95."

The carte blanche operating mode of the Little Nipper Division was not unlike the secretive "skunk works" operating mode of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The freedom of operation from the RCA Victor Division developed jealousies from RCA Victor management people, because the Little Nipper Division could use the departmental organizations of RCA Victor to implement their work. For example, Little Nipper Division could place purchasing orders through the RCA Victor Division buying group but did not have to submit to any rules, regulations, approvals or delays of the RCA Victor procedures.

Larry remembers the Division taking over the 4th floor of the RCA Victor manufacturing building in Camden, N. J. They were indeed, an autonomous group.

The creation of the first model, 9TX-1 led to many more designs. 9TX had thirteen versions, according to the *RCA Victor Service Data* book, Revised and Abridged Edition, Volume II, 1938-1942. Also a 9SX series of eight versions was created. The 9SX series had a 6A8, 6K7, 6Q7, 25L6, and 25Z6 and was a two band set. The 9TX series started with a 6A8, 6SK7, 6SQ7, 25L6, and a 25Z6 and was a single band set. A later version had a 12SA7, 12SK7, 12SQ7, 35L6, and a 35Z4. A still later version used a 50L6 instead of a 35L6 and thereby eliminated the line cord resistance, which was used on the previous sets and was so popular in the late thirties.



DESIGNED FOR USE WITH TELEVISION! Little Nipper Model 9TX31...New edge-lighted dial. Plug-in for Victrola or Television Attachment, new low drain RCA Victor Tubes, powerful superheterodyne circuit, built-in antenna, AC-DC operation, electro-dynamic speaker, only $9.95*

The service data description of the 9TX-1 was molded cabinet, walnut finish, mottled tan dial and knob. The 9TX-2 used a molded cabinet, ivory finish, ivory dial and knob. The 9TX-3 was a two-tone wood cabinet, piano finish, mottled tan dial and knob. The 9TX-3 had a round tuning knob where the 9TX-1 had a rectangular window with a pointer for a tuning indicator. Many minor changes were made because of the ordering specifications for major companies such as Sears and Roebuck who asked for variations to the cabinet styling.

Four electrical designs and twenty one cabinet styles later in 1941 the Little Nipper Division had come to the end of its useful life. The big brother Division (more power and more clout) of RCA Victor convinced management that the time had come to stop satellite operations and absorbed the Little Nipper Division into the major stream of manufacturing operations. The original decision to create a special Division to design and manufacture a product line in 1939 was a good one. It allowed flexibility, provided motivation, and allowed a competitive product line to get to the market in a timely fashion. Having established the line of sets and in becoming a seasoned organization it was time to disband the special operating conditions of this branch.

Most key people of the Little Nipper Division left to go on to other areas. Larry and his boss, Chief Engineer Rudy Siemens transferred to other jobs.

Larry LaPatka died Oct. 2, 1989. This article is dedicated to him.

SCARS '89 ANNUAL MEET RECAP

By Walt Curry

Our 1989 two day annual meet was the largest in SCARS history, with an estimated 300 participants of which about 90 were sellers. By 12 noon Friday the swap meet was in full swing. A good selection of equipment passed hands, but people took time out to consume 205 meals, 100 soft drinks, 200 doughnuts, 100 cookies and 5 urnfuls of coffee.

Forty-one motel rooms were occupied by SCARS members. Since most rooms were right on the swap meet parking lot, activity started on Saturday at 4:30 AM. However no one was seen wandering around in his pajamas.

Members came from as far as Calgary (Canada), Washington, Michigan, Colorado and Arizona. Some nationally known collectors were there. Lee and Carolyn Bruton representing transistor novelty sets, Ed Sage with mirror glass radios, and Floyd Paul with horns. Others included Paul Thompson, Paul Giganti, Morgan McMahon, and Jim Clark.

Meeting income and expenses broke even, which is good considering we have had no previous two day meet attendance guidelines.

The talks by Morgan McMahon and Ed Sage were well received. Chuck Strozier's Tesla coil zapped on schedule but he brought a spare coil, just in case. The silent auction had 23 items which went for $706.50.

I'd like to thank the many, many people who volunteered their time to work for the club to make this meeting a success. It is their efforts that make SCARS an antique radio club rather than just an organized swap meet.

FIRST GENERATION SINGLE-SIGNAL SUPERHETS

(Conclusion of the "First Generation Single-Signal Superhets" story which began in the November 1989 *Gazette)*

By Robert E. Grinder, K7AK

1) McMurdo-Silver 5A. The distinctive feature of the 5A is its three, symmetrically spaced, window dials for tuning and band spread. The receiver covers from 1,500 to 25,000 kc. by means of coil switching. The power pack (80 rectifier) is on the same chassis as the receiver, which uses seven glass tubes (2A5, 2A7, 55, and 4-58s). A matching speaker was available. The single-signal 5A was first advertised in *QST*, September, 1933, only a year after the Lamb articles appeared; in the interim, manufacturers of pre-1932 amateur superhets began offering a crystal filter as an option. McMurdo-Silver took a swipe at them in its advertisement: "It [the 5A] has a variable-selectivity crystal filter ...not a makeshift addition but built right into the circuit." The 5A was superseded in Spring, 1934, by the 5B and in November, 1934 by the 5C.

(A photo of a McMurdo Silver 5A is contained in *QST*, September 1933)

2) Radio Manufacturing Engineers (RME) 9. The RME-9 features a single, calibrated, airplane tuning dial; a planetary, geared, slow-speed pointer provides for bandspread. The RME-9 is the first commercial, amateur receiver to have an S-meter. It tunes from 540 to 22,000 kc. by means of coil switching. The power supply is built-in as an integral unit. The receiver employs nine glass tubes (1-2A5, 1-2A7, 1-55, 1-57, 4-58s, and 1-80.) A matching speaker was available. The RME-9 was introduced in QST, December, 1933.

The engineers chose to reveal in their announcement not the front panel configuration but a rear view of the chassis. A reasoned strategy to launch inauspiciously the only product of a new company? Perhaps–consider the circumstances; amateurs who had purchased the RME-9 before the advertisement was placed had complained about its minuscule dial readings. Accordingly, production of the RME-9 was halted late in 1933! RME engineers were then retooling the receiver to include a separate airplane dial for bandspread and to build in a monitor for checking either the CW quality or the phone modulation of the operator's transmitter. Apparently a prototype of the new design could not be produced in time for the advertising deadline, so a photograph that obscured the features of the existing RME-9 was sustituted. (2)

The new model was designated the RME-9D (D for dual tuning). RME proudly showed its handsome front panel configuration in 1934 advertisements; however, the company still designated it in print as the "RME-9," notwithstanding the fact the "RME-9D" is clearly printed on the main tuning dial. Maybe RME was embarrassed because it had withdrawn the original RME-9 just as it began to market it nationwide. The mystery receiver finally became the RME-9S explicitly in a January, 1935, advertisement. One could now purchase a standard model that covered 550 to 23,000 kc. or a special model that covered 1,450 to 32,000 kc. The RME-9D was replaced by the RME-69 in November, 1935.

About one hundred original RME-9's were in circulation when production ceased. Most of the units

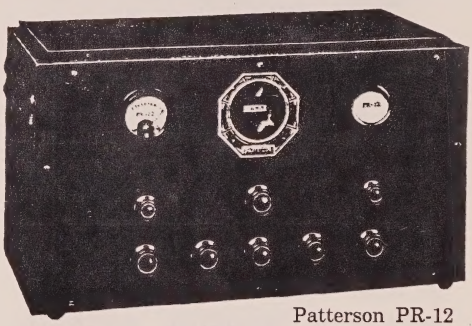
had been sold via word-of-mouth around Peoria, Illinois. Scouring the attics of long-time amateurs in the area, therefore, might yield a few of these exceedingly scarce receivers.

(A photo of an RME-9 is contained in *QST*, December 1933)

3) Patterson PR-12. The PR-12 features a single two-speed tuning dial with ratios of 10 to 1 and 50 to 1. The airplane style dial shows only the band selected. The PR-12 ranges from 545 to 37,500 kc. via coil switching. Its power supply is self-contained. The chromium plated chassis holds twelve glass tubes (5Z3, 6A7, 5-6D6s, 2-42s, 76, and 2-75s). An external speaker was required. The receiver also incorporated modulation and signal-strength meters. The PR-12 was proclaimed in *QST*, December, 1934, as "the ultimate for 1935 in the science of DX communication." In that same issue of *QST* the Long Island Marine & Electric Company declared that the PR-12 was in stock and available for immediate delivery; however, the Delaware Radio Sales Company was more cautious—it insisted the "production of this custom built receiver will be strictly limited. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt."

Truth in advertising appears to have been on the side of Delaware Radio Sales. Patterson and his chief engineer, who was responsible for the design of the PR-12, disagreed on how revenues from sales should be shared. The engineer quit and went on to design Breting shortwave receivers. Patterson, after considerable vacillation, appears to have abandoned plans for putting the PR-12 in production, initiating instead design for a new receiver.(3) His engineer introduced the PR-16 in December, 1935, and with this statement, "every possible improvement over previous PR Models has been made," rendered the PR-12 obsolete. The statement probably was aimed at persuading those with orders pending for the PR-12 to switch to the PR-16.

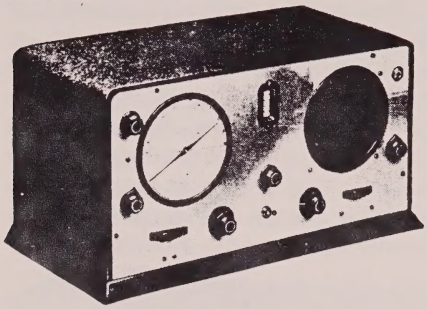
Perhaps the engineering models of the PR-12 — those pictured in advertisements — still exist; perhaps a few receivers were in the production pipeline before the order was issued to cease manufacture. Any collector who possesses currently one of these vintage PR-12s is thus very fortunate, given its extreme rarity.



Patterson PR-12

4) Hallicrafter Super-Skyrider. The first-generation Super-Skyrider features a large airplane tuning dial, band spread, and a built-in power supply and speaker. The latter is mounted in the cabinet behind a screened opening in the front panel. The Super-Skyrider nomenclature covered initially six models: S4 (four bands); SX4 (four bands with crystal filter); S5 (add BC band); SX5 (add BC band and xtal); S6 (omit BC band, add 10 meter band); SX6 (omit BC band, add 10 meter band and xtal). The receiver encompassed seven glass tubes (6A7, 3-6D6s, 6F7, 42, and an 80). The crystal filter (SX models) is switched in from a panel control for single-signal reception; however, the BFO pitch adjustment is located inconveniently at the rear of the receiver. The Super-Skyrider

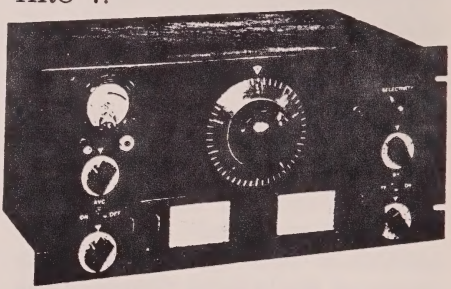
models were first intoduced in *QST*, January, 1935. Those with single-signal capability were superseded in September, 1935, by the Super-Skyrider SX9, an all metal tube receiver.



Hallicrafters Super Skyrider

5) National HRO. National engineers insisted that only by using a separate power pack, speaker, and plug-in coils (available from 550 to 30,000 kc.) could the ultimate amateur communication receiver be constructed. Their efforts produced parameters in sensitivity, selectivity, and stability that challenged the competition. Among its many recognizable features, the HRO employs a precision, worm-driven tuning condenser. An integral micrometer dial has an effective scale length of twelve feet, with direct-reading to one part in 500. Nine glass tubes, exclusive of the rectifier in the separate power pack, are used in the HRO; early models were available in both 2 and 6 volt filament versions (2A5/42, 2B7/6B7, 3-57s/6C6s, 4-56s/6D6s, and an 80). The latter version represents a rare find because the use of glass, 6 volt tubes was discontinued in 1936. A front-panel selectivity control with sufficient range for phone reception, as well as a front panel phasing control, offered state-of-the-art, single-signal reception.

The HRO was slow to make its way into the marketplace. James Millen, *QST*, August, 1934, announced that it was in the works. The first picture of a production model appeared in *QST*, February, 1935, about the time of first sales. The initial HRO is easily identifiable by the painted, black chassis, satin-finished dial, metal encased S-meter, and a white push button for the S-meter. By December, 1935, the white PB had been changed to a push-pull brass switch and a pilot light had been added. The traditional HRO evolved slowly until August, 1947, when the HRO model 5A1 yielded to the streamlined styling of the new HRO 7.

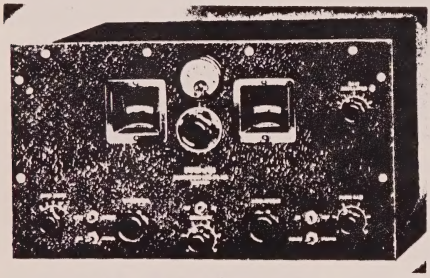


National HRO

6) Hammarlund Super-Pro. The Super-Pro was first announced in *QST*, March, 1936. In presenting his new masterpiece, Lloyd Hammarlund stated that "the 'SUPER-PRO' receiver, like most other worth-while developments, has been a long time coming ....Speed in radio production too often demands shallow thinking and lack of precision. Hammarlund's traditional policy has been:—'Take time to do it right!' " Hammarlund engineers appear indeed to have done their homework.

Precision controls include both a calibrated tuning dial and a band spread dial. The main tuning dial is equipped with a mechanical shutter which operates in conjunction with a

five-band change switch to make visible only the frequency band in use. The receiver covers 540 to 20,000 kc. The selector switch operates backward or forward and short circuits all coils not actually in use. The receiver uses a separate power and bias supply, with two rectifiers, and a matching speaker. Fourteen glass tubes are employed in the superhet proper (6A7, 2-6B7s, 2-6C6s, 5-6D6s, 3-42s, and a 76). Like the HRO, the single-signal Hammarlund Super-Pro evolved slowly, yielding eventually in the post-war years to the solid-state era.



Hammarlund Super Pro

References:
(1) FIFTY YEARS OF A.R.R.L. (1965), Newington, CT., American Radio Relay League.
(2) Orr, W. I. (1974). The RME success story. CQ, 30, 30-33, 73.
(3) Paul, F. A. (1986). Patterson radio company. California Antique Radio Gazette, 11, 4-9.

Note; Reference (1) relates to the original article. Reference (2) and (3) relate to this article.

MINUTES OF SCARS Nov. 17 & 18 Meeting

Saturday Nov. 18. - The business meeting was called to order by President Walt Curry at 11;20AM. He commented on the large turnout at the swapmeet on both days. He asked that last meeting minutes be approved. It was so moved and seconded and passed.

Treasurer Mary Curry reported that the club finances are in good shape and the club is very solvent. Membership Secretary Mary Ireland reported that SCARS now has 824 members. Four new members were voted in at this meeting.

V. P. Joe Knight called for a vote of thatks to Morgan McMahon for setting up this two day meeting. So voted. Joe also asked for articles and items of interest for the Gazette. Without such input from the membership the Gazette will have a front & back cover and nothing in between.

Walt Curry presented the annual awards. Paul Thompson received the award for Historical Documentation. The award for collection and preservation was given to Bob Zelenack. President's awards were given to Margaret Thompson and Dorothy Paul for their outstanding service to SCARS over many years.

Walt Curry then presented the following slate of candidates for officers and directors for 1990:

Officers

Pres.	Chuck Strozier
V. P.	Joe Knight
Treas.	Murrel Crump
Sec.	Ed Sheldon
Mem. Sec.	Mary Ireland

Non-Officer Directors

Bob Baumback
Dan Mason
Bruce McCalley
Morgan McMahon
Arlo Meyers
Floyd Paul
Bob Zelenack

He then asked if there were any other nominations. There were none. It was moved, seconded and passed that the slate be elected unanimously. The business meeting was then adjourned.

Following lunch, Ed Sage gave an interesting talk, illustrated with slides, on art deco and mirror radios in his collection. Walt also thanked Morgan McMahon for an interesting talk during the Friday evening program.

Activities concluded with an announcement of the results of the silent auction.

Many thanks to Alan Smith who took notes and drafted these minutes.

Ed Sheldon
Secretary

Instruments and Measurements

By Ed Sheldon

VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETERS

The Vacuum Tube Voltmeter (VTVM) has a long history. It dates back to the development of the vacuum tube in the early part of this century. For a long time its use was limited to the scientific laboratory where the VTVM and a specialized instrument with a very high input resistance called an Electrometer have been used for many years. By the late 1930s the VTVM had been developed to the point where it was small, easy to operate and not too expensive. Drift which had been a problem with earlier VTVM design was reduced by better circuit design. The use of the balanced bridge circuit made the instrument more immune to power supply voltage variations. In some of the more expensive instruments regulated power supplies were also used.

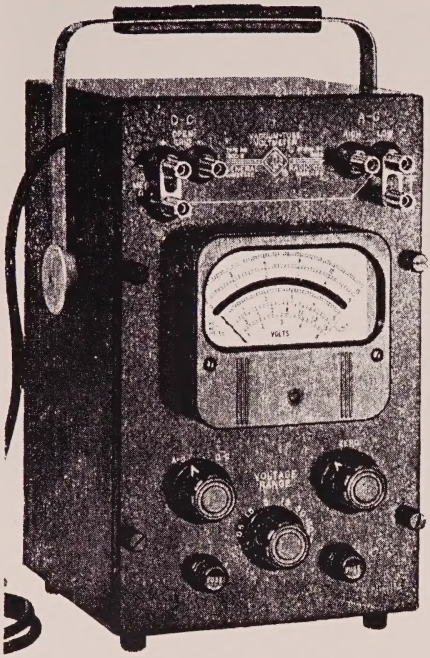
One of the best known of the commercial intruments was the RCA Junior Voltohmyst. It was capable of resistance measurements from 0.1 ohm to 1,000 megohms as well as having AC and DC voltage measurement capability. This was followed by the Senior Voltohmyst and then the Master Voltohmyst in about 1948. Another popular and well known instrument which came out after WW II (that's when I bought mine) was the Sylvania 134Z. At this time the circuits for VTVMs were pretty well standardized. During the 1950s it seems that almost every electronics company was building a VTVM or had a kit VTVM. The 1950s was truly the Golden Age for electronic instruments.

Junior Voltohmyst WV-77A

The higher priced laboratory instruments were pretty well dominated by General Radio (GR). The GR 1800A and 1800B were very good and very popular. I have an 1800A but as near as I can tell the A and B are identical in most respects. Both are rated at +/- 2% of full scale and will make RF measurements at 500 MHz.

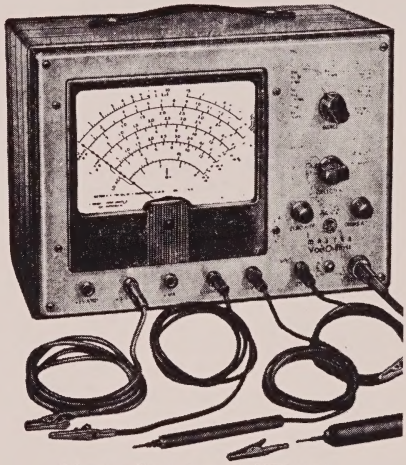
If you have occasion to work on any of these instruments (this applies to good volt ohmmeters as well) be prepared to deal with resistors up to +/- 0.25% accuracy. In the case of the Sylvania 134Z there are about twenty resistors rated at +/- 1%. An ohmmeter just won't do the job. A good bridge is needed.

A serious problem with VTVMs which were built 35 years or so ago is drift of the calibration due to the aging resistors. Wire wound resistors

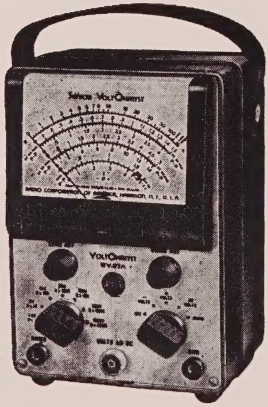


General Radio 1800-B

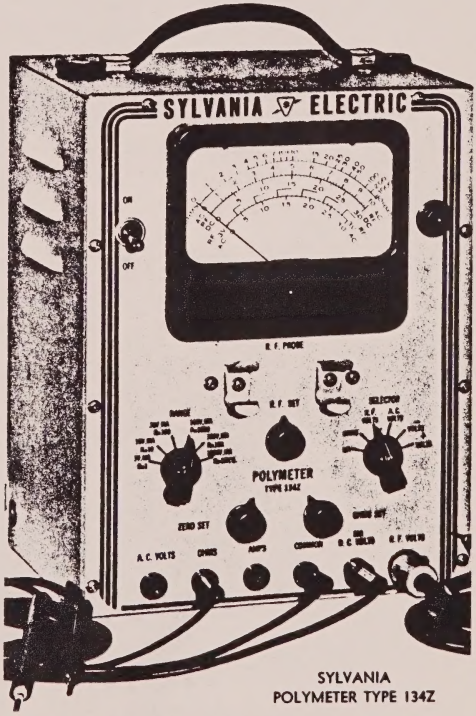
to know more about commercial VTVMs should read John F. Rider's book published in 1941 called "Vacuum Tube Voltmeters." It has an extensive bibliography in the back.



Master Voltohmyst WV-87A



Senior Voltohmyst WV-97A



SYLVANIA
POLYMETER TYPE 134Z

are usually quite stable but the composition resistors which are often used were very bad. The ones made later (and today) are said to be much better, but time will tell. This article hardly scratches the surface of a very complex subject. Any reader wishing

Photos of the November meeting are courtesy Deanna Hames.

AVALON RADIO SHOPPE (1923-1931)

Told by Ed Fowler (1), Edited by F. A. Paul

Ed Fowler tells of Mr. Arthur Wilkins who had been a conductor on the "red" line and then the "yellow" line in South Los Angeles and decided to get into the radio business, circa 1923. Mr. Wilkins opened his business, "Avalon Radio Shoppe," at 47th and Avalon as a radio service shop and a radio retail shop, carrying Atwater Kent, Bosch, Crosley, Zenith and Kemper sets among others in the first few years. In 1928 the company changed its name to "Avalon Radio Shop."

In 1923 Ed Fowler was fourteen years old and he went to work for Mr. Wilkins. He stayed there until 1931 when the company went out of business. Ed bought the business from Mr. Wilkins for a few hundred dollars. Ed renamed the business "Avalon Radio Service" and carried a few named Eastern radio sets. During the twenties the company had moved several times and was on So. Central Av. for a while and then moved to 5225 So. Avalon.

As a teenager working for Mr. Wilkins, Ed Fowler remembers the business as being very successful. To supplement the main product lines of sets and a servicing department, a small manufacturing department was started. Ed Fowler ran that department. Ed guesses in the next seven years he personnally assembled some 1,500 sets for the company. In 1924-1927 the company manufacturered two tube Harkness sets with the name of "Air Chief" on them. The sets used B batteries and UX 201A tubes. Ed guesses some 200 sets were sold. Ed recalls visiting the Kemper radio plant circa 1927 and buying a six tube portable from the company. The Avalon Radio Shoppe fashioned a similar portable set and sold them. Ed thinks some sixty sets were made and sold. From 1929 into 1931 the product line of the company was console style radio sets. The two tube Harkness developed into a four tube set with carborundum crystal and BH rectifier. The set was called "Artay" named after Arthur and Tay Wilkins, owners. Ed guesses over 600 sets were made. During these three years the circuit never changed. Ed Fowler recalls the company made a few midget sets in the 1930 era and the escutcheon plate always had the name "Wilkins" on it. He remembers Mr. Wilkins saying more than once "There are many midget makers in Los Angeles and I'm not going to compete with them."

In 1931 Mr. Wilkins was carrying a lot of credit paper on the sets he had sold and his finance company wanted payment on the notes. Ed says Mr. Wilkins paid the finance company around $125,000 to clear his debt with them but the payment left him pennyless. When Ed bought the business including stock and the store he also took over about 200 accounts of debt owed on radios to Mr. Wilkins. The potential collectables were from $5.00 per note to $180.00 per note. After many months of attempting to collect on the notes Ed Fowler got about $40.00 in total payment and finally tore up the notes because they were uncollectable.

(1) Ed Fowler, retired, living in Pico Rivera, California.

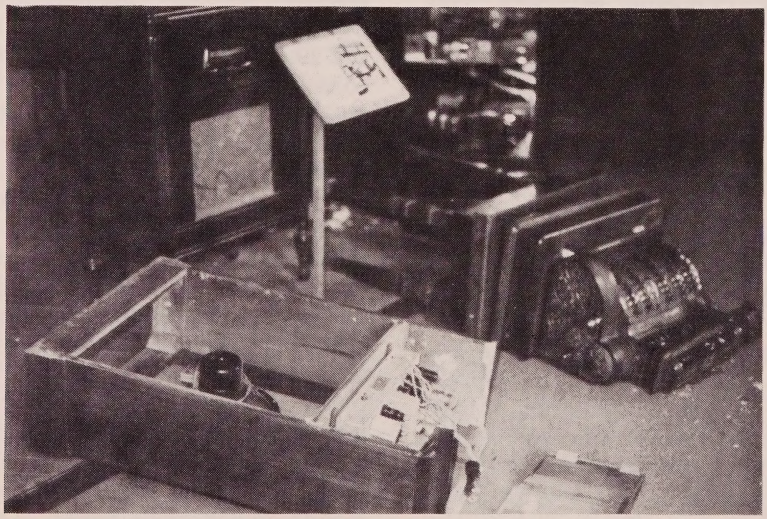
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REPORT

By Mike Adams

We were lucky. Somehow, if you don't live here, those news reports of fallen freeways and humbled houses made the October 7.1 quake seem worse than it really was. Now that the Bay Area and its 5 million people are starting to get back to normal, can we say the same about our radios? The good news is that most of our collections excaped relatively unharmed. In fact, much of the informal disussion at the last CHRS meet was not about damage to radios but to other common household items. It seems that everyone's grandfather clock fell over. Mine did. Second to clock damage was heavy damage to the family glass and china collections. Ditto there too.

The other early area of concern was the condition of the nationally recognized Douglas Perham collection housed at the Foothill Electronics Museum in Los Altos Hills. Fortunately, most exhibits are well secured to floors and walls so damage was minimal. Three transmitter racks from 1930's versions of KQW/KCBS fell on their faces, tubes broke and knobs and meters were smashed and dented. Board of Directors' member George Durfey took many photographs including the one below showing damage to the 1930's radio shop display. As you can see, at least one console and the cash register were damaged beyond repair. There was no damage to the building.

I ended up with broken tubes, cracked horns and about a dozen plastic radios broken into four dozen pieces. And because I live five miles from the epicenter, I was moved to write a detailed article called "Can Your Collection Survive the Big One?" Look for this illustrated story on how to secure antique radio devices in an upcoming issue of *Antique Radio Classified.*



BITS OF MALLORY HISTORY

From T.E.L. Press Indianapolis,
Copyright 1986, Edmund E. Taylor, D. Sc. E.E.

Philip Rogers Mallory started his industrial career as the treasurer and general manager of the Commercial Research Company. This company manufactured a cheaper bimetallic wire used in place of solid platinum for the leads to filaments in General Electric light bulbs.

In 1916, together with G. Fred Yessler, P. R. Mallory founded the company which was to bear his name in Port Chester, New York. "P.R." secured the necessary capital and managed the office while Yessler ran the newly formed plant which manufactured drawn tungsten wire for light bulb filaments.

Shortly after WW-I, the General Electric Company filed suit against Mallory for patent infringement, and in 1924 the courts decreed that Mallory was to discontinue any further manufacture of tungsten filament wire. In looking for other businesses to add to the line, Mallory had purchased the Knapp Electric & Novelty Company in 1923. This foresight saved the fledgling Mallory Company from financial ruin. The Company was able to remain in business by building small, 6 volt electric motors, electrical toys, games, and fans for use in automobiles.

The Elkon Works of Weehawken, New Jersey, was purchased by Mallory in 1925 from the General Electric Company. This small plant manufactured tungsten and molybdenum products including contact points, X-ray targets, and "Moly" sheet used to form anodes in radio tubes. Extensive experimentation developed Elkonite which is produced by sintering powdered copper with tungsten. Elkonite electrodes were the key to resistance welding which was used innovatively by the Ford Motor Company in manufacturing parts for the "Model A." Other nonferrous alloys, i.e. Elkaloy, Elkonium, etc., were developed by the metallurgical division.

Mallory made an exclusive license agreement with inventor Dr. Samuel Ruben for magnesium copper sulphide rectifiers used in battery chargers and battery eliminators for the rapidly growing radio industry. The Ruben dry electrolytic capacitor was developed during this time (1927) and is still being manufactured by Mallory. Every important capacitor manufacturer in the U.S. and abroad was sub-licensed by Mallory.

In 1929, the General Electric Company, with a two-thirds interest, and Mallory with a one-third interest. formed the Carboloy Company. G. E. sold an unused three-story brick building in Indianapolis to Mallory for the manufacture of Carboloy. All of the Mallory plants in the East were moved to the newly consolidated headquarters in Indianapolis. G. F. Yessler retired at this time. Later in 1929 the "Crash" caused G. E. to renege on the exclusive manufacturing contract, forcing Mallory to relinquish its one-third of Carboloy stock.(See footnote) Although this was a blow to Mallory, the sale of Carboloy helped finance the Indianapolis plant through difficult depression years.

In the early 1930s Mallory pioneered the equivalent of a radio "B battery" with the electromechanical vibrator and vibropack. All automobile radios used vibrators until the advent of the transistor.

In 1931, acquisition of the Yaxley Manufacturing Company of Chicago greatly expanded the increasing line of radio component products. In addition to rectifiers, capacitors, and vibrators, catalog items now included resistors, volume controls, rheostats, plugs, jacks, knobs, rotary and push button switches, etc.

Howard Sams brought his merchandising knowledge to Mallory in 1933 and published catalogs and technical literature. His Mallory-Yaxley Encyclopedia, a "Bible" of radio service information, is sought as a collector's item today. Howard Sams left Mallory in 1946 and formed his own book publishing company.

Just prior to WWII, Mallory developed a process called "Mallosil" which produced a heavy layer of silver permanently bonded to steel. These reliable bearings were extensively used in wartime planes and engines. The intervalometer and bomb release were a natural for the time-switch division. During this period, Ruben had been working on a revolutionary mercuric-oxide battery. The Mallory Tropical Mercury Battery was in great demand by the U. S. Government and a new building was immediately constructed in Indianapolis to meet this need. All of these Mallory products were invaluable in the war effort. Shortly after the war, Mallory purchased the General Dry Battery Company of Cleveland and made not only the mercury battery but also zinc-carbon and later the manganese-alkaline "Duracell" batteries.

In the heyday of the vibrator, Mallory supplied one customer, Delco Radio, with 10,000 units per day. This was in addition to other vibrator sales. Technological advances of the 1950s spelled doom for vibrators despite a large sign, HELP STAMP OUT TRANSISTORS, hanging in the vibrator department. Later, Mallory manufactured power transistors on a limited scale.

Mallory engineers pioneered the first experimental television station in Indianapolis, W9XTM. The Paul Ware variable inductance tuner was developed by Mallory and sold as a commercial product to DuMont, Crosley, and other TV manufacturers. The "Inductuner" was the heart of the Mallory UHF converter.

Radio Materials Company of Attica, Indiana, makers of ceramic capacitors, was acquired by Mallory in 1957, and in 1978 resold to the original owner, Joseph F. Riley. Also in 1957, Mallory bought the Milli-Switch Corporation of Santa Monica, California. 1962 saw the formation of the Mallory laboratory of Physical Science (LPS) in Burlington, Massachusetts, for the development of research ideas into practical applications.

After decentralization, Mallory was left with an empty four-story factory building which was presented to the Indiana Public School System in 1964. The building now houses part of Ivy-Tech, Indiana Vocational Technical College, and is used daily.

The Sonalert operation was purchased from Honeywell Inc. of Minneapolis in 1969. Sonalerts are a family of small electronic audible signaling devices now manufactured in the Glasgow, Kentucky, capacitor plant.

Founder Philip Rogers Mallory died on November 16, 1975 at the age of ninety. He was honorary chairman of the board of directors. He also was a great influence in establishing the outdoor Marine Museum at Mystic, Connecticut.

The metallurgical division was

bought from Mallory in 1978 by a group of internal managers who formed Contacts Metals Welding Inc. CMW is in Indianapolis adjacent to the Mallory Company.

Dart Industries (Kraft Foods & Tupperware) purchased the P. R. Mallory Company in 1979 and later the same year sold the Mallory Components Group (Timers and Capacitor) to the Emhart Corporation of Hartford, Connecticut. Dart retained Duracell International, Inc.

Mallory Components Group headquarters, sales and engineering facilities are in Indianapolis with manufacturing plants in Indiana, Kentucky, Tenessee, Alabama, Canada, and overseas.

(The following is an update to the orginal article by Dr. Taylor.)

The Mallory line of aluminum electrolytic capacitor products (plant facilities in Alabama and Kentucky) was sold to the RTE Corporation in 1987. These capacitors are now marketed under the name AEROVOX/M.

In March 1989 the Emhart Corporation was purchased by the Black and Decker Corporation. Mallory Timers Company and Mallory Capacitor Company are now subsidiaries of B & D.

Footnote: In 1948 U. S. Congressional Committee investigators indicted and convicted G. E. Carboloy officials in an antitrust suit. Fortunately, Mallory had been out of the Carboloy picture for 19 years and was not involved.

CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.

By F. A. Paul

Floyd and Dorothy Paul have gone to the Antique Wireless Association annual meeting at Canandaigua, N. Y. for ten years. Thoughts of the 1989 meeting (Oct. 3-Oct. 7) are presented here.

1989 Canandaigua Meeting: We arrived Tuesday morning at the Sheraton Hotel at 10:30 AM. There were twenty-five sellers in the parking lot and by 5 PM there were forty five cars. The meeting was to have started Wednesday morning. Some one told us that a few cars had started selling Monday afternoon. By Weds. evening, about 125 sellers were present and by Thursday evening some 160 sellers were actively selling out of cars, vans, trailers and Riders trucks. All together the count of sellers over the four days was some 180. Almost 1,000 people signed up in the lobby. Bruce Kelley told me that AWA missed many people in attendance because they did not have a booth in the parking lot, where they felt many people came to buy but did not sign-in.

As each new vehicle pulled into the lot during the day, voices could be heard calling out "Any magazines, any microphones, any Zeniths, any AK breadboards," etc. Two buyers had walkie talkies informing each other what was coming out of each vehicle. Some items were grabbed, held, and purchased with many of the swarming people not getting a chance to see, price or buy the item. Many buyers seemed to know each seller and called each by name, "Hey Jim, did you bring books?" or "Sam, did you bring my tubes?"

Some buyers were antique dealers, some were radio collector dealers, some were collectors and some were lookie loos. Many buyers were looking for specialty items such as crystal sets, Zeniths, microphones, horn speakers, magazines, tubes, test equip., etc. Sellers ranged from naive first time attendees with a strong desire to sell everything to sophisticated, knowledgeable, higher priced (no gifts or bargains) people. Most people were friendly and many talked of their acquisitions and their "biggest" bargain. Many people told of acquisitions picked up on the road before the meeting. (One collector spoke of a rare glass mirror radio picked up the day before in N. Y. City for $2,500).

Old friends have greetings for each other (after all this is a repetitive annual meeting for hundreds of collectors.) Most of the fifty States seemed to be represented here. A number of prearranged "buying" deals have been made and so not everything brought is for sale. Some samples from a collector were brought for show only. Many pieces of hardware were brought for the contest which gets into full swing on Thursday evening. Many prices were flexible while others were not.

The formal seminars, lectures, contests, and auctions are scheduled Thursday through Saturday with the final evening a sit down dinner on Saturday. About 500 attended the Saturday dinner.

Lots of different eras of equipment were represented in the flea market. Prices were up over the last year and my memory reminds me prices last year were up over the previous year. I'd guess each year had a 20% increase. Very few breadboards, early radio equipment and parts in boxes were seen. Few rare magazines were found but considerable mid/late *Radio News*, *Popular Radio*, and *Radio Broadcast* magazines were seen. *QST* was notable by its abundance. Copies of *QST* from the mid twenties into the 1950's were available at several stands and many copies went home with the people who brought them. Tubes galore were offered. If you needed a receiving tube you could find it here. '01A's were available at $5 and $6 each at many booths. 99's were available for $8 and $9. Many new boxed tubes of the 20's and 30's were selling for $2 each. Used tubes were available by the thousands and they were available for $3 each to ten cents apiece in quantity.

Ten Years of Canandaigua: Collectables have changed over ten years. Ten years ago three dialers were plentiful and sold for $30-$50. Now they have dried up, have risen in cost, but still don't sell well. AK breadboards were once fairly available. There was some pricing softness five years ago, but recently AK's are getting scarce and costs are up. Catalins weren't a collectable ten years ago, and now they are indeed a collectable and rather expensive. Big dial Zeniths, Midwests and Scotts have all become more desirable and prices are up. Rare tubes are getting hard to find and are expensive.

What might ten more years of collecting bring? Probably some price increases, drying up of choice items, and emergence of radio items which are not yet considered to be collectable.

FURTHER TRENDS IN RADIO COLLECTING

or

On The Road Again With Walt and Mary

By Walter Curry

The AWA annual meet at Canandaigua is the largest antique radio event in the country. These meets offer one a chance to establish contact with fellow collectors from a wide geographical area. Many interesting talks and demonstrations are also presented. As Mary and I have been to these bellwether meets for 11 of the last 12 years, I thought it would be instructive to reflect on the trends in our hobby that have occured during that time. Here is a review of some trends as I have observed them, contrasting 1978 and 1989 meets.

Horn and Cone Speakers:

In 1978 these were cheap and plentiful, typically $20 - $50 in good shape. A 14" Music Master went for $60. Over the last 2-3 years speakers have been drying up and rising in price. In 1989 horns in good shape were bringing $75 and up, but were generally scarce. A 14" Music Master was $125-$150.

Battery Sets:

In 1978 these were plentiful and relatively cheap, three dialers going as low as $20.. A Radiola III with two good WD-11s was sold for $45. Better quality items such as Amrad, Kennedy, and Federal were also relatively plentiful. In 1989 these sets were most notable by their absence. Some three dialers were tagged at $100 plus in the swap meet. The "good stuff" has apparently been moving steadily into "strong hands," that is into permanent collections. Good items were so scarce in the auction that a nice DeForest MR-6 (4 panel) Interpanel went for $1800. A Crosley Pup, apparently refinished with new bottom and tag went for $270. A ceramic bug crystal set went for $1200.

Tubes:

Collecting tubes has become popular during this period and prices, especially for rarer items have risen considerably. Good DeForest audions have gone as high as $500 each, while brass base tit top 01As brought $20 each at the 1989 tube auction. Oddly, bakelite base 01As still bring only a little more than they did in 1978. This may be explained by an increasing number of them being brought into circulation while the precentage of new collectors coming into the hobby who are interested in battery sets is relatively low, based on our SCARS application forms.

Cathedrals:

Cathedrals in 1978 were cheap, $20 - $75, and plentiful. Gasping and snorting was heard when a Philco 90 went at auction for $95. In 1989 better cathedrals in good shape typically were tagged at $200-$350, while lesser items such as Philco beehives went for $125 - $150. In general there has been a steady price rise each year for all cathedrals.

Plastic Table Sets:

In 1978 a seller was made to feel as though he had dragged a dead rat to the swap meet if he offered a $5 brown bakelite for sale. Curiously I don't remember any catalins or other colorful plastics for sale in those days. Crosley Repwoods such as Widgets and Buddy Boys were offered at $50-$60. In 1989, attracted by rising prices, plastic sets repre-

sented a considerable portion of the swap meet offerings. Typical brown bakelites were offered at $35-$60 and any time catalins emerged from a trunk they were promptly pounced on, usually selling for $400- $800. Dealers were offering them for $500-$2000. While there was considerable activity in catalins my conversations with catalin dealers indicate that many of these sets end up in the hands of hi-buck collectors who are interested in art-deco, industrial art and industrial design. The fact that there is a radio inside is of relatively little importance to them. Some folks are buying up broken catalins, throwing out the chassis and carving up the cases to make "period piece" catalin jewelry. A huge amount of this stuff was observed at the 2000 dealer Brimfield, Mass. antique swap meet in September 1989. Of course to a "dyed-in-the-wool" battery set collector this probably represents a fitting end for a catalin radio.

Transistor Radios:

Transistor radios were considered too modern in 1978 and weren't seen at the swap meet. Starting in the mid-eighties when an AWA talk was given on the collectability of these sets there has been a small but steadily increasing presence of thses sets in the swap meets. Early sets up to about 1963, especially American made items are sought after. In 1989 early Zenith Royals were tagged at $30-$75. A Regency TR-1, the first transistor radio, went for $100. Sets smaller than 2" x 2" are especially sought after. Novelty sets of all sorts enjoyed brisk sales, with prices ranging from $10-$75.

General Overview:

As a rough guess prices have gone up about 20% per year for the past two years in many categories. This may be partly due to the increased number of dealers. I don't remember any dealers in 1978 at the AWA meet, but since then a steadily rising number have been attracted by the money. Some dealers can be seen chasing newly arrived cars, wedging themselves across car trunks and cherry picking the load at collector prices. They then put the items back out for sale at dealer or antique shop prices. In self defence some collectors are beginning to emulate dealers.

In 1978 radios in the Northeast were generally cheaper and more plentiful than on the West coast and some antique radio dealers, emulating fur traders of yore, caused a migration of sets westward. The increasing number of collectors, clubs, and publications has caused a great leveling in prices. In 1989 I found little difference in prices coast to coast. However, pricing anomalies may start some items migrating eastward again.

With these price rises, do antique radios now represent a medium of investment as a hedge against inflation? The answer is generally no. With some notable exceptions the rise in the cost of living index during the past twelve years has far outstripped the rise in radio prices. This is all to the good. After all, what collector wants to be competing with disinterested doctors and lawyers at a radio auction?

GAZETTE DEADLINES

All ads, material and articles for SCARS *Gazette*:

February issue . . . . .December 1
May issue . . . . . March 1
August issue . . . . . .June 1
November issue . . . .September 1

RAY HARLAND REPORTS

This incident happened in 1934 while I was working my way through the University of Idaho, fixing radios part time (35 cents per hour). One day on the way to work I stopped in at a competitor's shop to see two "ham" friends that worked there. (I had been accused of majoring in amateur radio at the U.). During our conversation I noticed a bottle of black Shinola on their bench. (For you baby boomers, Shinola was a liquid shoe polish, 15 cents for a 2 oz. bottle, enough for many shines and touch-ups). I jokingly asked how that was used to fix radios. Then Mike, the cigar chewing owner of the shop, proceeded to give me a lesson on fixing radios for a profit. Mike was a small shifty eyed, fast talking, individual that gave one the impression he had just stepped off of radio row in New York City a few minutes ahead of the Cops. What follows was Mike's "free" advice. "You know those radios that come in completely dead, no pilot light nor any sound? Well, lots of them have a blown fuse. The fuse holder is under the chassis somewhere, where the customer doesn't see it. Usually a shorted filter condenser or other minor problem, such as a line surge caused the fuse to blow. Sometimes it's just a broken wire in the line cord or a bad Off-On switch. (Most radios were using wet electrolytics in those days.) Anyway we make a big show of checking it out and 'discover' that the transformer is bad. The usual quote is $15.00 material and labor. (A weeks wages for many in 1934). We tell them it has to be a special order and will take at least two weeks.

"When the two weeks are up we fix whatever was ailing the radio, clean the transformer, and give it a coat of black Shinola to make it look brand new. When the customer picks up the radio we show him the shiny transformer so he doesn't feel so bad about parting with his fifteen bucks.

"A short while later the customer will call to complain about the smell coming from the radio and we tell him it will stop as soon as the paint burns off that new transformer. This is the clincher and the customer doesn't feel as if he got 'took' on the service job."

This goes to show that the service business hasn't changed much in the last 55 years. By the way, Mike gave his two employees a "deal" on the shop and left town quite suddenly one day.

NEW MEMBER POLICY

Membership in SCARS follows the current calendar year. Anyone joining during Jan.-Sept. is enrolled for the current year and is sent all back issues of the *Gazette* for the current year. The member then continues to receive the rest of the current year's *Gazettes*.

Applicants for membership after Sept. are enrolled as members for the following year. They receive a notice of the year end meeting as well as other current club announcements and are told they will commence receiving *Gazettes* during the next year.

GAZETTE DEADLINES

All ads, material and articles for SCARS *Gazette*:

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For Sale or Trade & Want Ads

ADS MUST BE SUBMITTED EACH TIME FOR EACH PUBLICATION AND ARE FOR PERSONAL USE ONLY. SCARS WILL NOT PRINT REPETITIOUS ADS. ALL ADS ARE SUBJECT TO EDITING. SCARS IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY TRANSACTION OR THE CONDITION OF ITEMS ADVERTISED.

SALE ---- Complete set of Riders TV manuals Vol. 1-27. $200. Walt Curry. 10035 Country View Road. La Mesa, CA 92041. (619) 461-9327.

WANTED ---- T-17/ARC-5 unmodified 1.3-2.1 mcs transmitter. Brown. Box 3187, Lancaster, CA 93586.

WANTED ---- Escutcheon for GE Studio Lowboy, 1930 (FOS p.86), fits around station indicator. Working chassis for GE E-105. Philco 38-116 knobs. Grille cloth for Philco 37-630. Spencer Doggett. 61333 North Ridge. Romeo, MI 48065. (313) 651-3811.

WANTED ---- Riders 2, 11-20. Senigh 10H571 chassis. Scott Philharmonic. Pepsi cooler radio (blue plastic). Gary Glazier. 3031 El Caminito. La Crescenta, CA 91214. (818) 248-1693.

SALE ---- Magnavox 22" dia. (bell only) horn speaker, $90. American Bosch 1932 Treasure Chest, $200. RADA, $150. Aeriola Sr. (early model), $110. Two Kellogg 401 tubes, $17 each. 30 tubes including 24, 27, 6V types, etc. $7.50. 6L6's, $2 each. Want *Radio and Television Today* magazines, 1938-1942. Floyd A. Paul. 1545 Raymond Ave. Glendale, CA 91201. (818) 242-8961.

Wanted: Neutrowound caps badly needed to finish radio. Will buy any Neutrowound items. Leonard Urlik, 2240 Yates Ave., Commerce, Ca. 90040. eve. (213) 274 8554 or day (800) 421 1328

Inquiry: Will the person who paid for a $10 item at TRW on July 29, but did not pick it up, contact Ward Becht, 625 Tufts Ave., Burbank, Ca. 91504, (818) 842 3444.

Wanted: Junker chassis for Kennedy model XXX type 435. Dirty ok, but with original components.
Trade: Two good DeForest DV-2 tubes for three good WD-11. Deresnadyne battery set restored and beautiful (no tubes) for Radiola III balanced amp. (bad audio's ok) Complete in good condition. Steve Zingmond, 6241 Radford, North Hollywood, Ca. 91606. (818) 769 9283
after 5 PM.

Wanted: One each of the following tubes: RAC-3, WE "N" type, WE #216A, BA rectifier, WD-11, #17. Prefer all to be electrically defective. Sam Wrenn, 2314 Seminole, Apt. 1207, Arlington, TX. 76010

For Sale: DeVry Tech. Inst. 5" osc. with man. $20. Sprague Cap. tester w/man. model TO-4, $20., Heathkit TV Align. gen. model TS-3, $20., Heathkit cap. tester model Cl-3, $15., Sprague Kwik-test KT-1 Cap. tester $10., Heathkit cathode rady tube tester model CCl-1, $10., LaFayette xistor tester anal. 223, $20, Sencore Transi-Pak-dual TV bias supply and agc trouble shooter model BE 113, $10., Seko model HC-6 in circuit current checker for power output tubes $10., General Radio 219-F decade condenser wood cabinet bakelite face, $20., Leeds-Northrup microphone hummer $20.,- Please add UPS charges to above. - Kenneth Miller, 10027 Calvin St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15235, (412) 242 4701.

Sale: Vintage TVs, TRK-12 & Meissner Pre-War kit to RCA 630s and Philco 48-1000 to Sony 8-301 and JVC Videosphere. I buy/sell/repair early TVs and buy unusual and novelty radios. Harry Poster, Box 1883, So. Hack., N.J., 07606 (201) 794 9606.

Wanted: Electrical Experimentor, Modern Electrics, Science and Invention, Radio News, Radiocraft magazines. Radio Boys, MIT Radiation Lab books. Other literature related to radio, electricity, lighting, Tesla, wireless. Lee Johnson, 14 McKevett, Santa Paula, Ca. 93060, (805) 525-8455 evenings.

Want: Early transistor radios. Pocket size. Working or not. Eric Wrobbel, 20802 Exhibit Court, Woodland Hills, Ca. 91367. (818) 884-2282.

Want: Pre-1900 light bulbs, unbroken filaments only..

Wanted: RCA model 21-CT-55 (CTC 2B/3A) Color TV set. Want original, very good to excellent condition. Complete, but need not work. Gilbert Smith, 248 South 36th Street, San Diego, Ca. 92113, (619) 236 7990.

Wanted: E. H. Scott Philharmonic in a Chippendale console and Scott Special Communications receiver. Mike Ceklovsky, 3116 Smoky Court, Sacramento, Ca. 95826 (916) 363 3211.

Ads (Cont.)

Wanted: Tuning knob and shaft and metal face plate for AK 60-C, Silk and cardboard backing for Radiola 103 speaker, chassis and speaker for Grigsby-Grunow model 72, tone arm for orthophonic Victrola Radiola 7-11, chassis and apeaker for G.E. model 61, speaker for G.E. model 51, power transformer for Eveready model 69, cabinet and speaker for Philco model type 16 chassis, chassis and A and B eliminators for Zenith super VIII.
Sale: New revised novelty radios, SASE. George Brehm, 13402 Leibacher Ave., Norwalk, Ca. 90650. (213) 864 8857.

Wanted: Symphony radio (not chrome plated), circa 1929, manufactured by the Scott Transformer Co. Jim Clark, 1292 Starboard, Okemos, Mi., 48864. (517) 349 2249.

Wanted: Philco beam or light record changer and a brass AK plate for the top of metal case radios. Joseph Siddons 9236 Wedgewood, Temple City, Ca. 91780.

Sale: National NC-300, near mint, $100. Prefer pick up. John Crowe, W6ULZ, 22060 Independencia St., Woodland Hills, Ca. 91364. (818) 347 3058.

SCARS ANNUAL AWARDS

(Previous and Present)

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

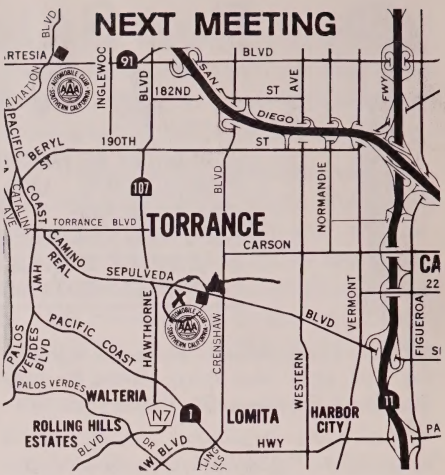
1984 . . . . . Bruce McCalley
David Stout
1985 . . . . . Mike Adams
1986 . . . Roy & Kathryn Tucker
1987 . . . . . Bill Welsh
1988 . . . . . Floyd Paul
1989 . . . . Margaret Thompson
Dorothy Paul

COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

1984 . . . . . James Whitaker
1985 . . . . . Paul Thompson
1986 . . . . . Les Rayner
1987 . . . . . Walt Curry
1988 . . . . . Paul Giganti
1989 . . . . . Bob Zelenack

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

1984 . . . . . Morgan McMahon
1985 . . . . . Bill Condon
1986 . . . . . Joe Smolski
1987 . . . . . Floyd Paul
1988 . . . . . Alan Douglas
1989 . . . . . Paul Thompson



NEXT MEETING

17th of February

Velvet Turtle Restaurant
3210 W. Sepulveda Blvd.
Torrance, Ca.

NOTICE

Only SCARS members may sell at SCARS meets.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Effective immediately, send all new and renewal dues payments to Mary Ireland, 24100-E Avenida Rancheros, Diamond Bar, Ca. 91765.

SILENT KEYS

Floyd E. Henderson, W6KON, of Riverside, Ca. passed away Oct. 11, 1989. He had been a SCARS member for many years.

Larry LaPatka passed away Oct. 2, 1989. See article dedicated to him in this Gazette on Little Niper.